



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

HARRITON.—A LETTER FROM MR. GEORGE VAUX.—

“EDITOR PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.

“My attention has been called to certain statements made on pages 229, 389, and 390 of a work recently published, called “Merion in the Welsh Tract,” which question the correctness of the date of 1704 generally accepted as the year that Rowland Ellis built the ancient mansion-house on what is now known as Harriton Plantation, in Lower Merion. The author does not tell the ground for the doubt expressed, beyond an intimation at the foot of page 389, which will be referred to hereafter.

“I have known this building ever since 1856, and at that time there was a date-stone in the southwest gable in which 1704 was cut. The one, the seven, and the cipher were very plainly disclosed. The perpendicular line of the figure four was also clear, but the horizontal and diagonal lines were very indistinct and could only be traced by careful examination. Hence many persons supposed the date was 1701, but never 1714. This statement is based upon careful personal examination made many years since, and I have no doubt of the facts. The stone was antiquated in appearance and bore evident marks of having been put there when the house was built. It disappeared some years since, but its loss was not discovered until too late to trace it. There can be no reasonable doubt that 1704 was the date on this stone, and if date-stones are an authority, this is certainly entitled to being conclusive as to the time the building was erected until some very good evidence is furnished to the contrary.

“Referring now to the statements on pages 389 and 390 (in which, by the way, I am erroneously called *Richard Vaux*), it is manifest that the author was very imperfectly acquainted with the facts, and that those he possessed were not properly digested. The allegation that the three-hundred-acre tract conveyed on February 24, 1708, to Rees Thomas and William Lewis does not seem to include the site of the present mansion is wholly erroneous. The three-hundred-acre tract was at the southeastern end of the plantation (the writer’s summer residence stands on a part of it), and the northwestern boundary was far to the northwest of the mansion-house in question. There is no reasonable doubt that Ellis lived in it at that time. The facts connected with this conveyance are as follows: Robert Ellis, one of Rowland Ellis’s sons, married Margaret John, daughter of William John, of Gwynedd, on the 3d of Ninth month, 1705. He died within a year or two, leaving his wife and an only child, a little girl, Jane Ellis. Rowland Ellis had made a settlement upon Robert in his lifetime ‘of three hundred and eighty acres of land and one moiety of the house, orchard, and stock belonging to the plantation.’ After the latter’s death his widow claimed, among other things, dower, and a provision for the little girl, Jane Ellis, out of the three hundred and eighty acres. The grandfather was not indisposed to grant the provision, but terms could not be agreed upon, and the matter was referred to arbitrators, who decided that Row-

land Ellis should pay to his granddaughter, when she married or came of age, one hundred and eighty pounds. If she died in her minority unmarried, nothing was to be paid, except that the widow was to receive five pounds and her dower was to be released. To secure the above payments the three hundred acres were conveyed to Rees Thomas and William Lewis in trust, and they executed a defeasance of even date with the deed, covenanting to reconvey when the payments provided for had been made. This transaction had simply the effect of a mortgage, and embraced a method of procedure for securing debts which was not uncommon at the time.

"When Rowland Ellis sold to Harrison, in the autumn of 1719, a title was still outstanding in Thomas and Lewis, but a conveyance was made, dated October 23, covering the whole tract, containing six hundred and ninety-eight acres (seven hundred and eighteen, less twenty reserved), but it was not acknowledged until December 22 following, when Thomas and Lewis executed the conveyance to Harrison, and both deeds were recorded on the same day in the same deed-book, one following the other. This vested full title in Harrison. Rowland Ellis's title was derived from Richard Davies in 1682, but it was only a warrant or allotment title, and the survey was not made till 1684 and the patent was not issued till August 23, 1703, the year previous to the erection of the mansion.

"Rees Thomas, mentioned above, according to the minutes of Merion Meeting, emigrated from Caermarthenshire in 1691. He was a near neighbor and probably a personal friend of Rowland Ellis. He lived a little north of the north corner of the Roberts road and the Lancaster turnpike, in a house said to have been one of the first built of stone west of the river Schuylkill. The sashes, which were imported from England, were of lead, and the floor boards were fastened to the joists with wooden pegs instead of nails. Straw was used in the plaster for want of hair. There was a huge fireplace, on each side of which were benches capable of seating several persons. Individuals are still alive who lived in this house in their childhood. The writer well remembers this ancient dwelling, which only disappeared within twenty-five years.

"GEORGE VAUX."

EPITAPH OF DR. GEORGE BALFOUR, SURGEON IN WAYNE'S WESTERN ARMY.—The following inscription was recently copied from a stone in the graveyard of the old church in Hampton, Virginia. The church was founded in 1659. This epitaph may be of interest to the people of that State, which cherishes the name of Anthony Wayne as one of the brightest in her long list of brave men and wise.

"To the memory of Doctor George Balfour, who was born at Little England in this County, on the 26<sup>th</sup> Sep. 1771, and died in the Borough of Norfolk on the 28<sup>th</sup> Aug, 1830.

"In 1792 he entered the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army, and braved the perils of the West under the gallant Wayne; who, at a subsequent period, on Pres<sup>que</sup> Isle, breathed his last in his arms. In 1798, on the organization of the Navy, he was appointed its Senior Surgeon, and performed the responsible duties of that office until 1804, when he retired to private practice in Norfolk, where he pursued his profession with distinguished reputation to himself and eminent usefulness to that community, until the time of his decease.

"He was courteous in his address, of a high sense of personal honor, of a generous and noble heart, and a firm believer in the gospel; the

precepts of which guided his career through life and lighted his passage to the tomb. His remains here mingle with those of his father and mother, who were buried on this spot, and whose memory he ever cherished with truly filial affection. Two of his children sleep beside him, and a third erects this stone to mark the burial place of his Sires.

"His epitaph, written by himself.

"Long had my spirit wandered in this vale of tears,  
Fearful, yet anxious still to return home;  
Till, trusting wholly in God's grace it left its fears,  
Then boldly cried I come, I come!

"His blood as shed in Christ can wash the sinner white,  
His blood can heal each raging, rankling wound,  
'Tis his to raise the mouldering dead again to light,  
Crowned with glory triumphant from the ground.'"

J. BROOKE.

POWELL.—Copy of entries made by Samuel Powell, the first, of Philadelphia (died Sixth month 27, 1756), in his Bible, printed in the year 1683, and now in the possession of one of his descendants, Mrs. Charles Penrose Keith, of Philadelphia.

Samuel Powell's wife was Abigail, the daughter of Barnabas Willcox, of Philadelphia.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Powell & Abigail his wife were married the 19th day of the 12<sup>th</sup> mon<sup>th</sup> 1700 in Philadelphia.

Ann Powell the Daughter of s'd Sam<sup>l</sup> & Abigail was Born the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 2<sup>d</sup> mon<sup>th</sup> 1702 about 2 o'clock after noon.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Powell the Sonn of ye s'd Sam<sup>l</sup> & Abigail was Born the 26<sup>th</sup> day of ye 12<sup>th</sup> mon<sup>th</sup> 1704, 1/2 past 11 of o'clock night.

Deborah Powell the Daughter of s'd Sam<sup>l</sup> & Abigail Powell was born the 24th day of the 8<sup>th</sup> month 1706 in the house of my Aunt Ann Parsons.

Ann Powell the Second of y<sup>t</sup> name was born the 24<sup>th</sup> day of ye 8<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1708 near 10 at night.

Ann Powell the first of yt name departed this Life ye 10<sup>th</sup> day of ye 10<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1707.

Ann Parsons departed this Life ye 24<sup>th</sup> ye 6 m<sup>o</sup> 1712 about nine in ye Morning.

Sarah Powell ye Daughter of Samuel & Abigail Powell was born ye 29 of ye 4<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1713 about 5 in ye morning.

My Deare Wife Abigail Powell Departed this Life y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> day of ye 7<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1713.

Ann Powell ye Second of ye name Departed this Life y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> day of ye 8<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1714 Aged 6 years & 2 days.

Correct copy.

P. S. P. CONNER.

SOME OWNERS OF LETTERS OF MARQUE BELONGING TO PHILADELPHIA, 1780.—In a suit in the Admiralty Court, Philadelphia, April 3, 1780, brought by Silas Talbot, captain of the armed sloop "Argo," it appears that he captured the brigantine "Betsey," placed a prize crew on her and ordered her to the nearest port in the United States. The "Betsey" was overtaken at sea by three brigantines, letters of marque, called the "Achilles," the "Hibernia," and the "Patty," who recaptured her. From the papers in the case the following merchants of Philadelphia were the owners of the letters of marque: John Purviance, Benjamin Harbeson, Joseph Dean, Samuel Murdock, Samuel

Cadwalader Morris, John Donaldson, James Caldwell, Blair McClenachan, John Lardner, John Wilcocks, Cadwalader Morris, Nicholas Lowe, William Lawrence, Isaac Cox, and John Maxwell Nesbitt.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE MONTHLY MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA, 1702.—

“To the Fr<sup>ds</sup> of the Monthly Meeting mett att Philad<sup>a</sup> this 25<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> mo: 1702

“WHEREAS upon a provocation given by Dan<sup>l</sup> Cooper of West-Jersey injuriously (as was judged) to our proprietaries Right & contrary to authority invading, in the 5<sup>th</sup> mo: last, one of the Reed Islands of Delaware over ag<sup>t</sup> this City I undertook to go over to the s<sup>d</sup> Island to divert him from proceeding in his design, accompanied with the Sheriff of Philadelphia, who hearing of an opposition designed took with him some other persons with fire arms for the greater awe of such as should attempt to oppose.

“And whereas occasion hath been or may be taken from the s<sup>d</sup> arms being carried in my company to reflect not only on me as concerned for the Proprietary but also on the Profession of Gods Truth owned by & amongst us I do therefore in a true Sense of y<sup>e</sup> inconveniencies that have naturally ensued from the s<sup>d</sup> action & its contrariety to y<sup>e</sup> said Profession, heartily regret my complying with or being in any wise concerned in that method which ministers such occasion and do in sincerity declare that could I have foreseen y<sup>e</sup> ill consequences of it I should by no means have engaged in it. Hoping & earnestly desiring that it may please God the author of all good counsel & direction so to enlighten my understanding by his Spirit that I may avoid not only all such occasions but all others that by being contrary to his divine will may minister offence for the future.

“JAMES LOGAN.”

GRAND AND PETIT JURYMEN FOR THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER OF PHILADELPHIA, October, 1734.—

“Grand Jury: William Atwood, foreman; Thomas Hatton, Robert Ellis, John Bringham, Edward Bradley, Samuel Powel Jr., John Dillon, William Rawle, Aaron Hassert, William Plumsted, Thomas Glentworth, Joseph Shippen Jr., Richard Nixon, George House, William Wallace, Thomas Sharp, Henry Combs, William Humphreys, Hugh Roberts, William Clymer, Dennis Roachford, Benjamin Hoskins, Stephen Armitt, John Howell.

“Petit Jury: William Clear, John Bayley, Samuel Emlen, Jacob Usher, Abraham Bickley, George Wilson, Francis Richardson, Thomas Stapleford, John Trapnall, Richard Crookshank, Benjamin Paschall, Thomas Lay, Michael Poynts, Nathaniel Edgcomb, Daniel Bateman, Jacob Shoemaker, John Foreadam, John Breintnall, Daniel Hood, John Williams, John Wastfield, Caleb Ranstead, Charles Williams, Joseph Flower.

SEPT. ROBINSON, *Sheriff*.”

DANCING ASSEMBLY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Thomas Stewardson, Esq., sends us a copy, from the original in his collection, of a certificate of subscription towards the erection of a building for the Dancing Assembly:

“Received, Philadelphia, Dec<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1792, of Henry Hill, one hundred Pounds, being for Five Shares subscribed to the proposals for building a Dancing Assembly Room &c. on which sum the said Henry Hill or

the assigns of the said Henry Hill shall be entitled to receive such annual dividend as may arise out of the net profits of the institution.

[Signed]

"HENRY HILL,  
"THOMAS H. MOORE,  
"J. M. NESBITT,  
"JASPER MOYLAN."

LETTER OF SURGEON STEPHEN CHAMBERS HENRY, Detroit, 1813, addressed to his mother, the wife of Judge John Joseph Henry.—

"DETROIT October 3<sup>d</sup> 1813

"DEAR MOTHER—

"On Wednesday 29th of September we were relieved from our imprisonment by the arrival of General Harrison and his brave troops. The British evacuated the country before his arrival and burnt all the buildings at Fort Malden and Detroit belonging to the King and the public. The British General, whose name is Proctor, who no doubt you have heard of long before this time, from his many barbarous acts, ordered the Pottawatomies to burn the whole settlement in and about Detroit, which through fear they have not done. When Gen. Proctor made his retreat, very few of the Indians retreated with him, not more than one hundred and fifty, with Tecumsche at their head. He is supposed to be their best chief.

"Yesterday Gen. Harrison pursued him with about 5000 men—(about 1500 mounted on horses with muskets and rifles)—up the river Thames. It is generally thought that it is the intention of Gen. Proctor to join Gen. de Rottenberg near Fort George, but we have accounts today, that some part of Gen. Wilkinson's army have intercepted a number of wagons, laden with women and children, and property belonging to the army, which he, Proctor, had sent on before him. If this news is true, which we all suppose it is, we shall have Gen. Proctor and his army brought back as prisoners, for they do not consist of more than 600 men, including Indians. The largest body was immediately in the rear of Detroit.

"A number of chiefs arrived today in town with a flag of truce—some from the Allawas and some from the Pottawatomies—they appear to wish much for peace. Gen. McArthur has treated with them on these terms—they to bring their squaws and children into Detroit, to remain as hostages, and the warriors to pursue Gen. Proctor, their old friend, which they have agreed upon. Some of the Indians have begun to murder the whites in the neighborhood of the town; this day a family were killed within twelve miles of it, besides a black man belonging to an officer of the Army. It appears the officer must certainly have been taken prisoner by them. There is no captivity on earth equal to that of being prisoner with the Indians; the squaws maltreat them very much, even the children will frequently take up the scalping-knife and stab at them, which the Indians do not prevent.

"I would wish much to give you an account of all the proceedings of our dastard Gen. Hull, from the time of his arrival here until the shame of capitulation, but you have no doubt read it from more able hands than mine, in your newspapers. He must have been a traitor or a most execrable coward. I was an eye witness to all his movements. I would suppose from what I did see, that it was cowardice that caused him to surrender and not treachery. Just immediately before he ordered the white flag to be hoisted on the rampart of the Fort, a cannon shot killed three officers and wounded one. I was ordered to amputate the leg of the surviving officer, and while doing it the General came to the place.

Certainly the sight of three persons torn almost to pieces by the shot, was dreadful indeed, but no reason to surrender our Fort to a handful of men. Three days after the capitulation I was taken ill with a very severe remitting fever, which continued for nearly two months, and after it I had the rheumatism in one of my legs, which still remains swollen. On the eighth of July I was taken into custody by order of Gen. Proctor on suspicion. Mr. Dixon, the principal Indian agent on his return from a tour to gather the Indians, found that they would not join the British, according to their wishes, and then supposed it must be from the influence of some of the Americans at Detroit. There were four of us confined and examined. They liberated myself, and Mr. Desbross, a citizen, having no proof against us. They have since behaved very politely to me. . . .

"Your affectionate Son,  
"STEPHEN C. HENRY."

Addressed :  
"MRS. JANE HENRY,  
"LANCASTER, PA."

ANECDOTES OF MARY H—— (PENNA. MAG., Vol. XIX. p. 407).—In copying the "Anecdotes of Mary H——," who kept the old tavern at the drawbridge, Philadelphia, "The Boatswain and Call," I wished to find the landlady's name. Watson says Philip Herbert kept the tavern, and the sketch says Mary H—— was the widow of the former proprietor. She must, we think, have been Mary Herbert. W. K.

PALATINES AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASSACHUSETTS, 1731.—Andrew McFarland Davis, Esq., sent us a query relating to a Palatine colony stranded on Block Island (PENNA. MAG., Vol. XI. pp. 243, 244), and we are again indebted to him for the following extracts taken from the "Journal of the House" of December, 1731, relating to a colony of distressed Palatines then at Martha's Vineyard. Early in the last century a number of large landed proprietors in the New England colonies flooded the Palatinate with hand-bills, and sent agents thither to encourage immigration. A number of small colonies were organized and settled along the seaboard; but the climate, the sterility of the soil, and, in many instances, fraudulent titles given to the colonists led to their dispersion and settlement in the middle and southern colonies.

"December 29, 1731.—A Petition sign'd *Philip Bongarden*, in the Name and behalf of sundry poor distressed *Palatines*, now at *Martha's Vineyard*, within this Province, setting forth, That they were lately brought into said *Martha's Vineyard* from *Rotterdam*, in the Ship *Loving Unity*, *Jacob Lobb* Commander, with whom they entred into a written Agreement at *Rotterdam* aforesaid (a Copy of which said Agreement was therewith exhibited, translated into *English*) That the said Captain had in a most barbarous manner dealt with the Petitioners in their Voyage; praying, that the Court would Order, that the said Capt. *Lobb* may be obliged to answer for the Injuries, Wrongs and Abuses by him done and offered as herein mentioned; as also, that he may be obliged to comply with his Contract, for the transporting the Petitioners and their Goods to *Philadelphia*, and that they may meet with such other Relief as shall be agreeable to Justice. (Brought down this Afternoon by *Ebenezer Burrel* Esq;) Pass'd in Council, viz. In Council, *December 29, 1731.* Read, and Voted, That His Excellency be desired to issue out a *Special Warrant* for citing the before mentioned *Jacob Lobb* to appear before the Governour and Council to answer to the Complaint; and that in the mean time the

Goods and Effects of the *Palatines*, brought on the Ship *Loving Unity* be secured at *Martha's Vineyard*, and the said Ship stopped in one of the Harbours there, till the Order of the Governour and Council thereupon; and that any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in *Dukes County*, be directed to take care that two or three of the principal Persons of the *Palatines*, be sent up to attend the Governour and Council, to support this Complaint; and that they likewise examine some of the Seamen on Oath, upon this Affair and send up their Examinations to the Secretary. —Sent down for concurrence.—Read.

"Ordered, That the Treasurer of this Province, be and hereby is directed to supply the Select-Men of *Edgartown* with the Sum *Two Hundred Pounds*, to be disposed of according to their best Discretion, for the Relief and Comfort of the *Palatines*, lately brought into *Martha's Vineyard*: The Treasurer to account therefor, in his next Account of Disbursements.

"Sent up for Concurrence.

"December 30. The Order of Council on the *Palatines* Petition entered Yesterday, Read again, and after a Debate, the House pass'd a Non-Concurrence thereon, and

"Ordered, That *William Sherley Esq*; be desired to be of Council to Mr. *Philip Bongarden*, and assist him in seeking Relief for the *Palatines* (in whose behalf he appears) in the legal and customary Way in such cases.

"Sent up for Concurrence.

"December 31. *Thomas Palmer Esq*; brought down from the Honourable Board, the Order of the 29th Instant for an Allowance to the *Palatines*, pass'd in Council, viz. In Council Dec 31, 1731. Read and Concurred; with the Amendment.

"Sent down for Concurrence. Read and Concurred."

**BUDD'S ROW.**—In Patent Book A, Vol. V., p. 294 *et seq.*, is recorded the Proprietary grant to Thomas Budd for his Front Street lot. On a memorandum attached to the paper it is set forth that Budd sold to Susanna Paschall, "afterwards called Susanna Crop," the fourth house of Budd's Row. No date is stated.

J. F. S.

**THE ANNESLEY FAMILY.**—At the last annual meeting of the Genealogical Society I was an interested listener to some remarks made by Mr. Charles P. Keith, a member of the Society, regarding a James Annesley who came to this country about the year 1730, remaining only a short time.

The Annesley family, according to Burke's "Peerage," derives its surname from the town of Annesley, County Nottingham, England, which was possessed in 1079 by Richard de Annesley, from whom lineally descended Sir John de Annesley, Knight of Nottinghamshire, who was succeeded by his son Thomas Annesley, Esq., of Annesley, M.P. from the County of Nottingham, from whom descended Robert Annesley, Esq., of Newport, County of Bucks, who was a naval officer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The Irish titles were derived from Sir Francis Annesley, who in 1606 left England to reside in Dublin, and filled for forty years several of the highest official positions in Ireland, being Vice-Treasurer and Secretary of State. He acquired estates in various parts of Ireland from the Crown, and was created a baron of Ireland upon the institution of that order by King James I. in 1619, in 1621 Viscount Valentia, and in 1628 was created Baron Mount Norris, of Mount Norris, County Ar-

magh, by Charles I., who also in 1627 sold him an estate at Newport Pagnall, Buckinghamshire, near his birthplace, which he occupied when not in Scotland. Arthur, son of Sir Francis Annesley, by the death of his father in 1660 became Viscount Valentia, and in 1661 he was made an English peer by title of Lord Annesley, of Newport Pagnall, in Bucks, and Earl of Anglesey.

Of the James Annesley referred to by Mr. Keith it is recorded that he was sent to America when a child in order to preclude him from succeeding to the estates of his father, fourth Baron Altham and fifth Earl of Anglesey; that he returned to England and commenced a suit at law against his uncle, Richard Annesley, who was in possession, and obtained a verdict in his favor through the Court of Exchequer in Dublin, 1743, but he did not assume the titles. He married a daughter of Sir Thomas J. Anson, and had children who did not long survive him. He died in 1760.

The Annesley family who came to this country about the close of the Revolutionary war and settled in Philadelphia were the children of Joseph and Elizabeth Annesley, of Mount Mellick, Queen's County, Ireland, members of the religious Society of Friends. Their sons Robert and Thomas and daughters Elizabeth and Mary brought certificates to the Philadelphia Meeting, 1789.

Robert Annesley married Mary Richie December 2, 1795. He was a shipping merchant in Philadelphia and purchased April 29, 1797, the property northwest corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, building a house thereon, with stable on Swanwick Street, and resided there for some years. He died without children.

Thomas Annesley married Esther —, and they had children whose descendants are the Newlins, Mortons, and other families of the present generation in Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Annesley married December 10, 1795, at Philadelphia Meeting, William Govett, of Philadelphia, who was my grandfather.

There is another Annesley family in the State of New York, descendants of a William Annesley, of Cumberland County, England, whose son William, born in England in 1768, came to this country and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1897.

ANNESLEY R. GOVETT.

SMALLEY.—January 6, 1897. William Kilpatrick, of Newark, New Jersey, says, "I am the son of Aaron Ogden Kilpatrick and Elizabeth (Smalley) Kilpatrick. My mother was a daughter of Abraham Smalley and Mary Van Nortwick, granddaughter of Abraham Smalley (of Harris's Lane, Piscataway, Middlesex County, New Jersey), born May 2, 1748, who married, October 8, 1772, Catherine Emans, born January 25, 1756, and great-granddaughter of Andrew Smalley, born about 1709."

Andrew Smalley was the son of Jonathan Smalley and Sarah —, grandson of John Smalley, Jr., and Lydia Martin, and great-grandson of John Smalley, Sen., and Ann —, who came from Eastham, Cape Cod, and settled in Piscataway Township soon after 1666.

Land for which John Smalley, Sen., and John Smalley, Jr., received patents is still owned by descendants bearing the name.

EMMA FINNEY WELCH.

"KOULI KHAN TAVERN."—This old and well-known tavern stood on Chestnut Street, below Second, and was also known as the "Turk's Head." The spelling of its name in the "warning" to Mistress Alice

Stayner indicates unfamiliarity with the orthography of the language of Nâdir Shâh :

" PHILADELPHIA 31<sup>st</sup> July 1779.

" I Darby Savage Owner of the Beer House in Chesnut Street at the Sign of the Old Cole Can where Alice Stayner now lives in Wife of Roger Stayner, I Darby Savage do give Alice Stayner Warning or elce Notice to Remove out of the House in three months from the above Date for I myself want to come and live in the House So please to take this as a full and proper Warning.

" DARBY SAVAGE.

" This is a true copy of the Warning gave Alice Stayner

" Witness : JOHN DUGAN

his

" JAMES X WELCH."

mark.

" July 31<sup>st</sup> 1778.

" Alice Stayner took the Beer House in Chestnut Street of Darby Savage for one Quarter.

" Alice Stayner

D<sup>r</sup> To Darby Savage

|                                                                                                                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| To one Quarters Rent . . . . .                                                                                                    | £200.0.0 |
| And dammages of breaking 12 pains of Glass in<br>the time that she Lived in the House the price<br>is 20 Dollars a pain . . . . . | £90.0.0  |
| Which she refuses paying any Rent or dammages<br>at all                                                                           |          |
| Which remains due to me . . . . .                                                                                                 | £290.0.0 |

" I gave her a Quarters Warning before Witness in Writing that Quarter expired and then I asked her if she intended to go out of the House. She told me she Would stay another Quarter and I took two Freeholders and told her that if she stayd she must pay £200. for that Quarter and she said she would stay and accordingly she stayd that Quarter and then movd her Goods out of the House and said shed neither pay any Rent or dammages at all and told me I might go seek for my Rent & dammages."

LETTERS OF JOHN BLAKEY, OF CONCORD, PENNSYLVANIA, TO  
— PASCHALL.—

" CONCORD, April 18<sup>th</sup> 1777.

" MY ESTEEMED FRIEND &C.—

" I am almost sick of this World, and the plane Coats that are in it, (and wish I had a good Title to a better) some of those stif Rumps pretend to be in the World, and not off—it, high in profession, whos practice gives them the lie, they are some of the keenest fellows we have amongst us, and to a diserning Eye, it is evident, that gain is their God, if they have any thing to sell, they are sure to ask a Continental price for it, and then make many Evasions not to take ye money, notwithstanding what I have said, I love and Revere an honest Man, let his profession in Religion be what it will. I have taken about a Thousand pounds of Continental and Resolve Money, first and last, three Hundred of which I have put out since I have been in Concord, I believe I have not taken twenty shillings, in any other Money than Continental and Resolve this twelve months or more, Yesterday Jacob Keyser of German-town, paid me £200 in Continental Money, he gave the widow Warner £380 for the place he Mortgaged to me, and is now about selling it for

£800. I have a mind to a place myself, but the Money is so depreciated that one must give as much again as a place is worth, and 'its but few that will take it at any rate, they are less afraid of Old Nick.

"I shall endeavour to make myself as easy under my present surcumstances as I possibley can, I well Remember the time, when I was not worth 20/ in the World, if I should live to see that time again, I desire to bless God, that I have not been a Beggar all my life time, if the Money I have, should die on my hands, I must go to work again, and if I can't do much, I must do little. I greatly remember the many kindnesses I received from you and your loving Comfort, during a series of years in your servis, may God's choicest blessings be your Reward, my best respects to Mrs. Paschall, love to Polly, and the rest of the Family, I remain with the utmost Respect, Sir, your very humble Servant

"JOHN BLAKEY.

"N.B.—I should come to Town to discharge two Mortgages in the Office, but John works almost every day 4 of his Horses, the 5<sup>th</sup> is lame, and like to be so, the 6<sup>th</sup> and last is a Coalt of a year old, unfit for the saddle."

"CONCORD NOV. 29<sup>th</sup> 1778,

"MY DEAR SIR.

"We live in an Age, and Revolution of the World, where too many of its Inhabitance have neither Faith, Honour, nor Conscience, or the feeling of Humanity or common honesty. The other day when my Cousin John was at your House, he told me the Widow Jones was there inquiring after me, in order I suppose to settle with me in a Continental way, that is, to give me for a Hundred pound what is not worth Twenty, the money has been on Interest six years and almost seven months, and but one years Interest paid, the Principal of a Hundred pound in Continental money at five to one is . . . . . £500-00  
the Interest for 5 years and 7 months is . . . . . 167-10  
667-10

I am not fond of it at any rate as it is of such a Depreciating Nature, if she has aimed to pay me in hard money, it comes to £133-10-. I don't intend to take any pay that is not Equivalent to it, please to tell her so, the first opportunity, and I shall take it as a great favour.—The Conditions in her Husband's Bond says I shall be paid without fraud, that is all I desire. Sometime ago when I had the honour and happiness to live in your Family, Mrs. Jones came to me and acquainted me she had Buryed her Husband, and lost a young Negro Wench, was left with six Children, and bursted into tears, hop'd I whould not be hard with her, and I should be ~~BE~~ HONESTLY PAID. I told her she need not Cry, nor break her heart, I had never Sued any Body, that I was not going to begin then, if she could not pay me then, I whould indeavour to do without it. If I had less feeling for other People, and more for myself, it whould perhaps have been better for me this day. Had I gone to Philadelphia last Summer when the English was there, and sold her House for hard Money, and paid myself out of it, I doubt not but she whould have said, I was a hungry fellow that had us'd her badly, but if I know my own heart I whould rather loose all the money than do an ill thing to save it. My dear friend, I wish you the Recovery of your just debts, to your sattifaction, but least I should tire your Patience and my Pen, I shall conclude with subscribing myself your and Mrs. Paschalls Unalterable friend, and humble Servant

"JOHN BLAKEY.

"N.B.—Love to my little Polly, and all inquiring friends. When a Mortgage is paid of, it is Required of the Mortgagee to give a Receipt in the Margin of the Recorded Deed in the Office, and say Receive'd full satisfaction without Fraud, Defalcation, or abatement, how can I do this, when I am not paid its Valuation or Sum Total. Yours &c."

CLIFFORD NOTES.—"1<sup>st</sup> 12 mo. 1787. My Son Thomas Clifford, Jr. returned to his Native Country from the City of Bristol in Great Brittan where he had resided for about ten years Last past."

"On the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of the 5 mo and 5<sup>th</sup> day of the Week 1788 My Grandson, John Clifford, son Thos & Sarah Clifford arrived from the City of Bristol where he was born to this City."

"On the 4<sup>th</sup> Day of the Week about the 3<sup>rd</sup> hour in the afternoon of the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the 5 mo. 1788 My Grandson Thomas R. Clifford son of John and Anna Clifford was born in Front st, Philadelphia."

FAMILY RECORDS OF THOMAS FRANKLIN, JR.—Thomas Franklin, Jr., son of Thomas Franklin, of the city of New York, and Mary, daughter of Samuel Rhoads, of Philadelphia, were married 15<sup>th</sup> of Second month, 1764, at Philadelphia. (For certificate of marriage, see Book B, p. 90.)

"Elizabeth Franklin Daughter of Thomas and Mary Franklin jun<sup>r</sup> was born March the fourteenth in the Year of our Lord 1765 at half an hour past three in the afternoon.

"Elizabeth Franklin took the small Pox November the thirteenth 1765 and had it very favourably.

"Benjamin Franklin son of Thomas and Mary Franklin Jun<sup>r</sup> was born January the twenty fifth [*sic*] in the [*sic*] of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven at one o'clock in the morning.

"Benjamin Franklin inoculated for the small Pox April y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1767 and had it very favourably.

"Elizabeth Franklin Died July the twenty eighth [*sic*] in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven about 3 o'clock in the morning aged two Years and four months.

"Ann Franklin Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> and Mary Franklin jun<sup>r</sup> was born January the Sixth one thousand seven hundred an [*sic*] sixty nine about nine o'clock in the Evening.

"Ann Franklin inoculated for the Small Pox April the 23, 1769 and had it very favourably.

"Thomas Franklin son of Tho<sup>s</sup> & Mary Born the 12<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1770 at two o'clock after noon.

"Thomas Franklin son of Thomas & Mary Franklin Jun<sup>r</sup> died July the 20<sup>th</sup> 1771 at Philadelphia about five o'clock in the morning aged 9 months.

"Walter Franklin son of Thomas & Mary Franklin jun<sup>r</sup> Born the Seventh day of May 1773 about 8 o'clock in the morning was Inoculated for the Small Pox November 1773 and had it favourably.

"Samuel Franklin Son of Thomas and Mary born August the 6<sup>th</sup> one thousand seven hundred seventy four at one oclock after noon.

"Mary Franklin the wife of Thomas Franklin departed this Life on first Day morning ab<sup>t</sup> 15 Minuts [*sic*] after 6 Oclock the 2<sup>d</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>mo</sup> 1779 after ten weeks Linguering [*sic*] Illness which Shee bore with Christian patients [*sic*]. Apprehending her time short amongst us all in a Christian like Cherefullness & expressed a Desire if it was her makers will to live a little longer for the sake of her Dear Babes.

"Benjamin Franklin Died in Phil<sup>a</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>mo</sup> 1781 after 60 hours Illness with the Chollick.

"Walter & Samuel Franklin had the measels in Philadelphia in the 5<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1785.

"Israel & Ann Pleasants first child and son Samuel Born 19 Feb<sup>r</sup> 1789 half after 5 o'clock A.M.

"Thomas Franklin departed this Life on the night of Fourth Day the Eleventh of January in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and ninety seven at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock."

JACOB TAYLOR'S ALMANAC.—The following interesting letters relate to the compilation and publication of Jacob Taylor's Almanac, issued between the years 1702 and 1745. Jansen, Andrew and William Bradford, Keimer, Franklin, and Warner were the publishers.

"PHILADELPHIA 29<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>br</sup> 1739.

" . . . As you are the printer of Jacob Taylor's Almanack, you are a fit person for me to communicate a thought to that I lately had while I was perusing *several* of Jacob's Almanacks to find out a remark I had formerly seen in one of them. That which I first look'd over was for the year 1737, wherein are many scraps of Wit and learning. The Thought I have to impart is to publish an Enchiridion that shall contain a collection from his almanacks for some number of years past, of Poetry, pieces of History &c., &c.

"Your Friend

"J. BREINTNALL.

"Perhaps Jacob's consent & assistance should be asked."

[Letter addressed to Andrew Bradford.]

"UNCLE JACOB.

"Your Almanacks will not be out before ye fair. Warner has promised to send 6 dozen down directly after.

"I am your Loving cousin

"ISAAC TAYLOR.

"Novem<sup>r</sup> 12th 1743."

"PHILADA. Dec 29th 1743.

"FRIEND JACOB.

"Yours of the 7th past I received, but your Almanack was not then finished and your cousin has not been here since. You will herewith receive a copy of each of the Almanacks published here besides your own (except one which is in High Dutch and only copied from Birkett) no less than nine, too many by at least half a dozen; and among them two sorts of Birketts, one printed by me the other by W<sup>m</sup> Bradford; What difference is between them I know not, not having examined them. I printed only two thousand of yours and am very much afraid shall not be able to dispose of 'em all having at least seven hundred yet by me. I should have wrote to you before but was unwilling till I could send you one of each of the Almanacks as above.

"Your real friend

"ISAIAH WARNER."

[Letter addressed "For Jacob Taylor living at Sarum Forge."]

"MR. TAYLOR.

"Mr. Warner being now dead I take this opportunity to request the favor of a copy of your Almanack for 1745, and I will allow you as much

as anybody else. I would by an answer pr Mr. David Harry who will agree with you for it in my room.

"I am sir your fr<sup>d</sup> & Servant,  
" W<sup>m</sup> BRADFORD.

"PHILADA. Octo 12, 1744."

[Letter addressed "To Mr. Jacob Taylor in Chester County."]

"I hereby send you one of Ball's Almanacks. I wish I could get one of yours in time for I perceive when they come out late people get supplied with others &c.

"Your friend  
" W<sup>m</sup> BRADFORD."

[No date.]

### *Queries.*

FINNEY—SIMONTON—FREW—OCHILTREE—SPENCER.—Robert and Dorothea Finney, with their seven children, settled in New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1720. (See PENNA. MAG., Vol. IV. p. 234.)

Lazarus Finney, their third child, married Catharine Simonton. He died 1740, and his widow married John Frew. Who was he? Did he leave issue?

Robert Finney, first child of Lazarus and Catharine (Simonton) Finney, born 1727, died 1822, married Diana Spencer.

Lazarus Finney, only child of Robert and Diana (Spencer) Finney, born 1751, died 1833, married, first, Elizabeth Fulton; second, his cousin Elizabeth Ochiltree, daughter of his father's sister Dorothea, who married — Ochiltree.

Lazarus Finney was first lieutenant of Captain John McKee's company, Second Battalion Chester County, Pennsylvania, Association, Colonel Evan Evans, May 5, 1777-78. In what can I find any account of the Chester County Association, giving list of officers and privates? They were at Trenton under command of General James Irvine.

In 1789 Lazarus and his parents removed from New London, Pennsylvania, to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania (now Union County).

Wanted, reference to printed records or any information of the Simonton, Frew, Spencer, and Ochiltree families of which the above mentioned were members.

Would like to correspond with any descendant of above families of same name.

Would also like name and address of any Finney or Phinney, or their descendants of other names.

Samuel Finney, of Fulchaw, Cheshire, England, made his second voyage to America in 1701, taking his family with him, accompanying his friend William Penn on his second voyage to this country. In 1703 the latter appointed him one of his Council, and his son John Finney high sheriff.

Samuel Finney had a grant of land about twenty miles from Philadelphia, where he erected a house, which he afterwards called after his own name. Here his second son, Charles, died. Samuel Finney appears to have died there about 1711. His son John Finney and his family returned to England.

Can any one tell me anything of this family or its descendants? I find no mention of any other members of the family save John and

Charles; no doubt there were others. I am convinced from records I have that there are descendants of this Samuel Finney in this country, but cannot trace back to Samuel. Address,

ROBERT SPENCER FINNEY.

2053 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BALL—HULINGS.—The "Gwynedd Meeting Book" states, "John Ball and Rebecca Hulings declared their intentions of marriage first time 27 of 2 mo. 1736; were given permission 25 of 3 mo. 1736." Can any one tell anything of this couple, their descendants or ancestors?

MRS. E. W. MITCHELL.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOONE.—Can any one give anything of the history of Benjamin Boone or his descendants? The inquirer wishes especially to learn the maiden name of Susannah, his wife, date of their marriage, church relation, and burial-place. Had he a first wife named Ann Farmer?

MRS. E. W. MITCHELL.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHITE—IRWIN.—Joseph White, Sen., with wife, Mary (Kennedy) White and family, came to America from Dublin, Ireland. He settled in Shrewsbury, and died in Trenton, New Jersey. His children were: Joseph, married Mary Irwin; George, married May 7, 1808, Jane Irwin, died August, 1854; Ann, married Thomas Eastburn; Hesse, married —; Jonathan, married Jane Jarvis, buried, 1834, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Joseph White, Jr., lived in Philadelphia. Information is wanted of the descendants of the latter.

Mary and Jane Irwin were the daughters of — Irwin and Letitia (Galbraith) Irwin, of Londonderry, Ireland, who sailed for America June 24, 1807; a third sister, Sarah Ann, married — Agnew, and another — Scott; and a brother died April 17, 1828, and was buried in St. John's Church-yard, Northern Liberties. What was the Christian name of the husband of Letitia (Galbraith) Irwin?

E. W. O.

TALLMAN.—Mary Tallman married William Fishbourne. She was the daughter of Job Tallman and Sarah —. Would like to know dates of birth, marriage, and death of Job and Mary Tallman; also of Job's wife Sarah, and her maiden name. Would also like to know the parentage of Job Tallman.

T. W. M. DRAPER.

Denver, Colorado.

ORGAN FOR ALBANY, NEW YORK, 1767.—David Tanneberg, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, an organ-builder of high repute throughout the Colonies, in the autumn of 1767 erected in a church in Albany one of his instruments. What was the name of the church, and is there any description of the organ extant?

A. R. B.

COLONEL JOHN IRWIN.—The obituary notice of my great-grandfather Colonel John Irwin states that prior to the Revolution he served as a commissary in the British army, and during the Revolution as Deputy Commissary-General of Issues for the Western Department of the Continental army. He married, at Fort Pitt, Elizabeth Cunningham, a daughter of a Mr. Cunningham, of the British army. There were two John Irwins who were Deputy Commissaries of Issues, and both served at Fort Pitt for some time. My ancestor was subsequently appointed

one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Westmoreland County, April 14, 1795, by Governor Thomas Mifflin. Record of service of Irwin and Cunningham requested.

NORVAL MARCHAND.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

GILLINGHAM.—Information is wanted of Yeamans Gillingham, who is recorded in Middletown Meeting as a witness to the marriage of William Smith and Mary Croasdale, Ninth month 20, 1690. The deed for his Frankford property dated 8 mo. 31, 1691, and children recorded in Abington Records, the first born 5 mo. 9, 1694. Wife said to be Mary Taylor. Can any one tell who she was, and where Yeamans Gillingham was from, and when arrived?  
G. E. H.

MORRIS.—Who was James Morris, who died May 20, 1839 (from Shrewsbury Meeting Records), and who was his wife Abigail, who died March 17, 1850, both interred at Squan, New Jersey? They had ten children,—William M., Thomas, Catherine, Lewis, Joseph P., James, Tilton, Gitty Ann, Robert, and Charles Middleton.  
H. E. G.

WILLSON—LAING.—A Martha Willson, born October 11, 1782, married William M. Morris. Who was her father? Her mother's name was Jennet Laing, daughter of Isaac Laing and Annabel ——. Information desired regarding the Willson ancestry and Laing ancestry.  
H. E. G.

MARY LUKENS, who married Jesse Kirk about 1790. Was she the daughter of Rinear Lukens and Mary —? Who were the parents of Rinear Lukens and his wife Mary?  
G. E. H.

KIRKMAN.—Any information concerning the following-named persons will be gladly received by the undersigned: Major Thomas Kirkman, late of British army, 1752-1810; Spencer Gill; William, Randall, and Fletcher Walker; Jane Harris; and Miss Jemima Carpenter, of whom several resided in Pennsylvania for some time between 1730 and 1795.  
LIEUT. G. W. KIRKMAN, U. S. A.

Fort Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

WEST—CLARKSON—MORRIS.—So little is known of the family of Benjamin West that every little counts. He is said to have been one of ten children, but, with the exception of his brothers John, Thomas, and William, their names are not even known.

In the Trumbull correspondence, recently sold in Philadelphia, there was a letter from Benjamin West to John Trumbull, dated London, October 14, 1790, in which West wrote, "I take advantage of my nephew John Clarkson returning to Philadelphia," etc. In a letter from Benjamin West to his brother William West, in Etting MSS., Pennsylvania Historical Society, dated London, February 13, 1793, he writes, "John L. Clarkson is in England, but I do not see him often." He then speaks of him in not very complimentary terms as a relative. In "Memorials of Matthew and Gerardus Clarkson" mere mention is made that "a Joseph West married an Elizabeth Hazard, who [?] died in Philadelphia July 14, 1758. John Clarkson, of the New York branch, married a Rachel West."

In "McFarland and Stern Families" mention is made of "Joseph

West, a son of Benjamin's brother William," whose daughter's family lives near Alexandria, Virginia. What is the name and residence?

Mrs. Harriet Morris Livingston, of Los Angeles, California, says her great-grandmother was Elizabeth Morris, sister of Benjamin West.

Cannot some of your readers supply additional data to these suggestive clues? It is a subject both of interest and importance, connected as it is with the Pennsylvanian President of the Royal Academy of Arts of Great Britain.

HISTORIOGRAPHER.

### **Replies.**

LAZARUS FINNEY.—First Lieutenant Lazarus Finney was commissioned May 5, 1777, and attached to the Fourth Company, Second Battalion (Colonel Evan Evans) of Chester County Militia. He was also commissioned in April of 1778 first lieutenant of the New London Company attached to the Second Battalion Chester County Militia, commanded by Colonel Evan Evans. Lieutenant Finney was not attached to the Pennsylvania Line. Consult "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. XIII., for rosters of Chester County Associators and Militia, and "Pennsylvania Archives," Third Series, Vol. VI., for reports of County Lieutenants of Chester County.—ED. PENNA. MAG.

ROBERT BOGLE, "WAITER."—It belongs to local history, at least, to say that this individual was one of the notables of Philadelphia, since there was neither funeral, wedding, nor party complete in its details without the efficient aid of "Major Bogle," and he was a familiar figure on our streets laden with portentous notes of life or death. Major Bogle was small of stature and neat in person and address. He fell heir to the sobriquet of "Major" by a sort of common consent, probably from his calling and character as "Major-Domo" on all occasions of important gatherings. He died on Saturday, March 4, 1837, in the sixty-third year of his age.

BOWMAN (PENNA. MAG., Vol. XX. p. 573).—The Revolutionary services of Joseph Bowman, of New Braintree, Massachusetts, will be found in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. II. p. 353. Additional data may be found in Paige's "History of Hardwick."

THOMAS. A. DICKINSON.

### **Book Notices.**

GENEALOGY AND HISTORY OF A PART OF THE NEWBURY ADAMS FAMILY, FORMERLY OF DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND. By Smith Adams, Calais, Maine, 1895. 61 pp.

Mr. Adams, in his neat little work, gives the results of his genealogical researches relating to the descendants of Robert Adams and his wife Eleanor, the first American ancestors of the Newbury Adams family, who came first to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635, and then settled in Newbury in 1640. Robert Adams was born in Devonshire, England, in 1601, and died here in 1682, and his wife Eleanor in 1677. They had five sons and four daughters, who, with the exception of one son, left descendants.